OCTOBER, 1786. THE NUMB. 2940.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1786.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Third Session of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laft.]

MONDAY, September 4., 1786. P. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A remonſtrance from John Tyler was read, referring to his petition read in a late Houſe of Aſſembly, Auguſt 1783, and praying this houſe to grant him relief in the premiſes.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial and petition from Samuel Dellap was read, praying that the act, entituled " An Act for regulating public vendues," ſo far as the ſame reſtrains or limits the free ſale of books by auction, may be amended.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Henry Moll was read, ſetting forth, that he was one of thoſe perſons who conſcientiouſly ſcrupled to take the oath of allegiance to this ſtate, and thereby incurred the penalties directed by the act for the further ſecurity of government, paſſed April 1ſt, 1778; that by virtue of ſaid act, the Court of Quarter Seſſions for the county of Berks, in Auguſt term, 1778, ſentenced him to all the penalties in the ſaid act mentioned; that his goods and chattels were all ſold for the uſe of the ſtate; that in the month of Auguſt laſt his barn was ſtruck by lightning, and entirely conſumed, together with all therein, which has brought him to the brink of ruin; therefore praying this Houſe to grant relief, out of the monies which have ariſen out of the ſale of his confiſcated eſtate and the double taxes he paid during the war. Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from the inhabitants of the lower or eaſt end of Newberry townſhip, and of Paradiſe townſhip, in the county of York, were ſeverally read, ſetting forth, that they have a long and very tedious road to the place appointed by law for holding their general elections, and praying they may be annexed to the firſt election diſtrict.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition and repreſentation from the truſtees of the Scots Preſbyterian Church in Philadelphia, appointed a committee to manage the affairs of a majority of ſaid church, was read, remonſtrating againſt the petition of a number of the members of the Scots Preſbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, and praying the bill, entituled " An Act to diſcharge and annul the declaration of truſt relating to the Scots Preſbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, ſo far as the ſaid inſtrument incumbers the ſame church with ſubjection to foreign juriſdiction," may not be paſſed into a law, but that the ſame be left to the deciſion of the courts of juſtice; and requeſting to be heard by counſel on the ſaid bill.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed Auguſt 31ſt, on the petitions for and againſt removing the ſeat of juſtice in Weſtmoreland county, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe reported a bill, entituled " An Act to exonerate non-reſident owners of lands within a certain diſtrict, who have been impeded in the ſettlement thereof by the diſturbances of the Connecticut claimants at Wyoming, from the payment of taxes, until they can be put in poſſeſſion and quieted in the enjoyment of their property," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled " An Act for altering and amending an act, entituled " An Act to regulate the general elections of this commonwealth, and to prevent frauds therein;" and having in part debated the ſame by paragraphs, the further conſideration thereof was poſtponed.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

TUESDAY, September 5, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The report of the committee, read Auguſt 31ſt, on the petition of Margaret Smyth, was read the ſecond time, and leave given to bring in a bill for the purpoſes mentioned in her petition.

The report of the committee, read April 3d laſt, on the petition of William Tharp, was read the ſecond time, and a ſpecial committee appointed to bring in a bill, directing the Comptroller-General to iſſue a certificate in favor of William Tharp, for the ſum of eighty-two pounds three ſhillings and ſix-pence, being the ſum found due to him on the 29th day of Auguſt, 1782.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, ſeconded by Mr. R. Morris,

Reſolved, That Mr. Logan, Mr. Robinſon and Mr. Watts, be a committee, to contract for and direct the roof of the Committee-room to be repaired, and the upper ſaſhes of the windows of the Aſſembly-room made to let down---and that they be inſtructed to report an eſtimate of the expence of erecting a gallery, for the accommodation of ſuch citizens who may be deſirous of hearing the debates of the General Aſſembly.

The petition of the miniſter, truſtees, elders and churchwardens of the congregation of the German Lutheran Church in the borough of Lancaſter, read Auguſt 30th, was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That the prayer thereof be granted.

The bill, entituled " An Act to diſcharge and annul the declaration of truſt relating to the Scots Preſbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, ſo far as the ſaid inſtrument incumbers the ſame church with ſubjection to foreign juriſdiction," was read the third time.

And in debating the following clauſe, viz.

" Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That the ſaid recited declaration of truſt, which was made and executed before the late revolution, whereby the United States of America became free, ſovereign and independent, ſo far as the ſame ſubordinates or pretends to ſubordinate the church and congregation aforeſaid to the herein before deſcribed Aſſociate Synod of Edinburgh, and ſo far as the ſame declares the rights of the members of the ſame church and congregation unto the houſe of worſhip, or other eſtate of the corporation of the truſtees of the Scots Preſbyterian church in the city of Philadelpia, to depend on the ſame Synod, and ſo far as it ſubjects them, either directly or indirectly, to any foreign juriſdiction whatever, but no further, is null, void and utterly fruſtrate, and the ſame incumbrance on the aforeſaid congregation is hereby, to all intents and purpoſes, diſcharged, ſet aſide and annulled."

It was moved by Mr. Fitzſimons, ſeconded by Mr. R. Morris,

To inſert, after the words " or pretends to ſubordinate," the words " the temporalities of," and after the words " to any foreign juriſdiction whatever," the words " in temporal concerns."

And on the queſtion---" Will the Houſe agree to the propoſed amendment?"---the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Schmyſer and Mr. Lincoln, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. R. Morris, T. Fitzſimons, I. Gray. J. Salter, G. Logan, J. Thomas, R. Ralſton, R. Smith, S. Evans, J. Morris, T. Whelen, E. Carpenter, M. Schmyſer, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyſon, A. Eichelberger, J. Carothers, A. Lincoln, P. Trexler, jun. P. Richards. 21.

NAYS. W. Will, J. Irvine, G. Clymer, W. Robinſon, jun. J. Clark, A. Erwin, S. Foulke, J. Smith, J. Moore, A. Lowrey. A. Scott, D. M'Conaughy, D. M'Clellan, R. Whitehill, F. Watts, J. Creigh, N. Lutz, H. Spyker, P. Kreemer, D. Davis, B. Gehr, P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, J. Piper, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, W. Findley, J. Hughes, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, B. Rittenhouſe, R. Loller, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Krouſe, D. Bradley. 41.

So it was determined in the negative.

And the ſaid bill having been fully debated by paragraphs:

On the queſtion---" Shall the ſame be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law?---the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Schmyſer and Mr. Carpenter, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. W. Will, J. Irvine, G. Clymer, W. Robinſon, jun. J. Clark, A. Erwin, S. Foulke, J. Smith, J. Moore, J. Morris, A. Lowrey, A. Scott, D. M'Conaughy, D. M'Clellan, R. Whitehill, F. Watts, J. Creigh, N. Lutz, H. Spyker, P. Kreemer, D. Davis, B. Gehr, P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, J. Piper, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, W. Findley, J. Hughes, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, B. Rittenhouſe, R. Loller, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Krouſe, D. Bradley. 42.

NAYS. R. Morris, T. Fitzſimons, I. Gray, J. Salter, G. Logan, R. Ralſton, R. Smith, T. Whelen, E. Carpenter, M. Schmyſer, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyſon, A. Eichelberger, J. Carothers, A. Lincoln, P. Trexler, jun. P. Richards. 18.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

WEDNESDAY, September 6, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A letter from John Dunlap was read, ſtating, that he has a few volumes of the Journals of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth from 28th November, 1776, till 2d October, 1782, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from William Bunting, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the county of Cheſter, was read, praying to be releaſed from his confinement.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from a number of the militia of the county of York was read, ſetting forth, that they have not received any compenſation for their ſervices in the year 1781, in guarding priſoners of war, &c. and praying the ſame may be allowed in the payment of their taxes.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Aaron Doane, confined in the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, was read, ſetting forth, that he was tried and convicted of outlawry by the Honorable Court of Oyer and Terminer in the month of September 1784, and the awful ſentence of death then paſſed upon him, from which he has hitherto been with-held by the gracious interpoſition of the Honorable Supreme Executive Council, who have been pleaſed to grant him a reſpite; that the petitioner is entirely innocent of the offence upon which the outlawry is grounded, as has been proved, ſince his confinement, by the confeſſion of a certain Robert Johnſton Steele, taken before his Honor Thomas M'Kean, Eſquire, Chief Juſtice; that it was never attempted to be proved againſt him, but was condemned unheard; that he was in a very diſtant part of the ſtate when he was threatened with the outlawry (by advertiſement) where it was impoſſible for him to be appriſed of what ſteps his enemies were taking againſt him, and from whence he did not return until ſome months after the time limited for his appearance; that he has languiſhed in confinement, with heavy irons, for upwards of two years, &c. therefore praying the interpoſition of the Houſe.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from M. Braſſine, an inſolvent debtor, confined in the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, was read, praying to be releaſed from his confinement.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Ann Grant, widow, was read, ſetting forth, that her late ſon, George Grant, was a Captain in the 9th Pennſylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel Richard Butler; that he died in that ſervice in the year 1779; and praying that ſhe may be allowed to receive the pay and depreciation of pay which her ſaid ſon would have been entitled to have received, had he lived.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed on the petition of John Fitch made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed Auguſt 31ſt, on the petition of Abraham Whitmer, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed Auguſt 29th, on the returns of taxable inhabitants of this commonwealth, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed Auguſt 25th, on the memorial of the people called Quakers, and on the petition of ſundry inhabitants of the county of Northampton, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The ſeveral reports, read March 8th and 31ſt laſt, reſpecting the robberies of Daniel Morton, Aaron Phipps, John Davis, Jacob Worrall, David Cloyd. Robert Thompſon, John Rattew, Benjamin Worrall, Jonathan Thomas, Abner Evans and John Brown, collectors of public monies in the county of Cheſter, were read the ſecond time, and committed.

The memorial of Samuel Caldwell, read March 14th laſt, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe, September 2d, reported a bill, entituled " An Act for the relief of George Schloſſer," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled " An Act to alter and amend the act, entituled " An Act to regulate the general elections of this commonwealth, and to prevent frauds therein;" and having further debated the ſame,

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

The following bills having been brought in engroſſed, were ſeverally compared at the table, enacted into laws, and the Speaker directed to ſign the ſame, viz.

An ACT for incorporating the Bautiſt church in the townſhip of New-Britain, and county of Bucks.

An ACT to diſcharge and annul the declaration of truſt relating to the Scots Preſbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, ſo far as the ſaid inſtrument incumbers the ſame church with ſubjection to foreign juriſdiction.

A SUPPLEMENT to an act, entituled " An Act to eſtabliſh and incorporate a public ſchool at Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia."

The bill, entituled " An Act to empower and direct Ann M'Farren, John Agnew and William M'Clean, Adminiſtrators of all and ſingular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Amos M'Ginley, deceaſed, to convey certain lands in Hamilton ban and Cumberland townſhips, in York county, to ſundry perſons, for whom the ſaid Amos M'Ginley was a truſtee, and to veſt the ſame in the grantees," was read the third time, and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

Adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

THURSDAY, September 7, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

A Meſſage from the Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council was preſented to the chair, and read, as follows, viz.

A MESSAGE *from the* PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING obſerved with the greateſt ſatisfaction a revival of that ſpirit, and thoſe habits, which have ſo often and highly diſtinguiſhed the Militia of this city and its vicinity, and wiſhing to give them ſuch countenance as will moſt effectually tend to diffuſe them throughout the ſtate, we have, during your laſt receſs, unanimouſly appointed Colonel Francis Mentges to the place of Inſpector-General.---Under this appointment it will become his buſineſs to encourage and direct this riſing diſpoſition,---to mark out and eſtabliſh a uniformity of appearance and diſcipline in the ſeveral corps-- to examine into the ſtate of arms and accoutrements---and to notice and report all abuſes of ſuch public property as may fall within his care or obſervation.----In executing this neceſſary and important truſt, ſome expence muſt be incurred and much time given.---It is therefore the object of this meſſage to requeſt, that for theſe ſuch compenſation be made, as the Houſe in their wiſdom ſhall think proper to direct.

We take this opportunity of communicating alſo a letter of the twenty-third ult. from Preſident Sullivan, containing ſeveral papers relating to the capture and condemnation of the Briganine Luſanna, &c. &c.--- A letter of the twenty-eighth from Mr. Jay; and a propoſition from the houſe of Coxe and Frazier, on the ſubject of arms. B. FRANKLIN.

And the ſeveral papers therewith tranſmitted were alſo read.

A petition from John Hoge and William Montgomery, deputy ſurveyors, was read, praying that compenſation may be made them for meaſuring and laying off a certain part of the weſt branch of the river Suſquehanna, purſuant to the orders of the Supreme Executive Council.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Peter Summers, late Lieutenant of the 4th Pennſylvania regiment, was read, ſetting forth, that he ſerved as an officer in ſaid regiment from its formation till the end of the war, except the laſt campaign; that loſs of property by the enemy, loſs of health in the ſervice of his country, and the diſtreſſed ſituation of his family, obliged him to retire from the army, and he accordingly reſigned his commiſſion; and praying that he may be allowed half pay, or commutation, in the ſame manner as other officers of the army.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions from a very conſiderable number of the inhabitants of the county of Dauphin were read, praying the Houſe to take into conſideration divers petitions preſented to the late Houſe, and that agreeably to the prayer thereof the courts of juſtice may be fixed in a central part of ſaid county; and that the operation of ſo much of an act, entituled " An Act for erecting part of the county of Lancaſter into a ſeparate county," which empowers the Truſtees therein named to call upon the County Commiſſioners thereof for any ſum not exceeding one thouſand five hundred pounds, to defray the expence of the erection of public buildings, may be ſuſpended, until the determination of the Houſe on the ſcite of the courts of juſtice.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Agreeably to leave given, September 5th, a member preſented to the chair a bill, entituled " An Act to authoriſe and empower Frederick Smyth, of the city of Philadelphia, Eſquire, and Margaret, his wife, late Margaret Oſwald, and the Honorable John Penn and Edward Shippen, Eſquires, and Doctor Thomas Parke, to ſell and convey a meſſuage and lot of ground herein deſcribed, upon the terms and conditions therein mentioned," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled " An Act for amending the penal laws of this ſtate;" and having further debated the ſame.

Ordered, That the further conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

The report of the committee appointed on the returns of the taxable inhabitants, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, viz.

The committee, to whom was referred the returns of taxable inhabitants made to this Houſe, report-------

That they have carefully examined the ſeveral returns, and find, that the city of Philadelphia and all the counties in the ſtate have made returns (except the county of Cumberland) from which none has yet been received; that the return from the county of Weſtmoreland is not certified by the Commiſſioners as the law directs; and that the total of the taxable inhabitants in the county of Waſhington is expreſſed in figures.

The committee find, that ſeveral of the counties have returned women as taxable inhabitants, though others have entirely omitted them; and have reaſon to believe that many of the wards of the city of Philadelphia have not returned the manufacturers and mechanics, who were not poſſeſſed of taxable property, agreeably to the act of the 16th March, 1785.

For the information of the Houſe, the committee have annexed the number of taxable inhabitants in the city of Philadelphia, and in the ſeveral counties of the ſtate, except the county of Cumberland.

And, in order to comply with the intention of the House, they beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the number of representatives to serve in the General Assembly of this commonwealth for the next seven years, be in the proportion of one representative to one thousand taxable inhabitants; and if the number of taxables in the city of Philadelphia, or in any county of the state, exceed five hundred, over and above the number of one or more thousands, that the said city, or any of the counties where such number shall be found, be entitled to one representative for such number.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing resolution.

NUMBER *of the Taxable Inhabitants, taken from the Returns by the Committee.*

	Men.	Women.	
Philadelphia City,	4554		
County,	4281		
Bucks, - -	4170	103	
Chester, -	6134	153	
Lancaster, -	5707	132	
York, - -	6080	174	not included.
Cumberland, -	no return.		
Berks, - -	4676	66	
Northampton, -	3927	40	
Bedford, -	2588	44	
Northumberland,	2102	44	townships of Stoke and Shawanese not included.
Westmoreland,	2509	44	not certified by the commissioners, and the number in figures.
Washington, -	3896	12	in figures.
Fayette, -	1991	50	
Franklin, -	2202	35	
Montgomery, -	3725		
Dauphin, -	2837	44	

The first resolution submitted by the committee being under consideration, it was moved by Mr. Evans, and seconded by Mr. Schmyser, that the words "one thousand" be struck out, and that part be at present left blank.

And on the question to agree to the same,

It was carried in the negative.

It was then moved by Mr. Lowrey, and seconded by Mr. M'Conaughy, to amend the resolution, by substituting the words "twelve hundred," in the place of the words "one thousand."

And on the question to agree to the same,

It was carried in the negative.

The resolution was then adopted, viz,

Resolved, That the number of representatives to serve in the General Assembly of this commonwealth for the next seven years, be in the proportion of one representative to one thousand taxable inhabitants; and if the number of the taxables in the city of Philadelphia, or in any county of the state, exceed five hundred, over and above the number of one or more thousands, that the said city, or any of the counties where such number shall be found, be entitled to one representative for such number.

It was then Ordered, That Messrs. Clymer, Evans and Loller, be a committee, to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing resolution.

Adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

[To be continued.]

An ADDRESS *to the* FREEHOLDERS *and other* ELECTORS *of the State of* Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

THE time is now approaching for a general election of members of Assembly, to represent you in the grand Council of the state. It is an important crisis, for on the wisdom of your choice may eventually depend much of the future happiness and welfare of yourselves and your posterity.

After incessant toils, expence and self-denials, you have your virtuous struggle crowned with triumphant success; and a haughty imperious enemy, who despised your infant efforts at procuring peace, liberty and safety, compelled by your persevering manly exertions to crouch to an acknowledgment of your independence.

You should now reap the well-earned fruits of your labour. You should now look forward to the rising grandeur of this state, from the enjoyment of a free trade, and liberal intercourse with the whole world; when the ports of the Baltic, of Germany, of Holland, of France, Spain, and indeed of all the maritime powers, are open to you; when no arbitrary act of navigation can controul your commerce, which should expand itself as far as seas can carry or winds can waft it; when the arts of peace are substituted for the atchievements of war; when agriculture and manufactures should diffuse their benign influence, and riches be disseminated through the land.

A generous competition should now take place betwixt the different states, which shall, by the liberality of its constitution, the freedom and mildness of its government, and the wisdom of its councils, recommend itself the most to the discontented inhabitants of Europe, that may be desirous of emigrating to this land of civil and religious liberty, where even the sons of Britain will seek a refuge from persecution, and "blush to think their fathers were our foes." Such a contention is glorious; the rights of humanity are interested in it; and I am sure you will not be outdone. You have hitherto drawn to your hospitable shores, more emigrants than any state in the union. The industrious Germans have found among you an asylum, have been received with open arms into the bosom of your State, and have amply repaid the generous reception, in becoming a most valuable acquisition, or by forming a most respectable class of citizens.

Productive population, multiplying like the seeds of the harvest, and not extent of territory, constitutes your riches and resources, and the wisest maxims of your future policy will be to encourage it.

But, with all the advantages that our independence has given us, we have seen our commerce decline, our flag insulted, and foreign nations taking advantage of our situation by their monopolizing systems, that, from want of an energetic government, we have not the power to retaliate for. At this important period of national affairs, we must no longer trifle with the public cause. It has in various instances been sacrificed by indifference and inattention. If we do not now administer the proper remedy to our numerous complaints, the affairs of the country will languish beyond the hopes of recovery, and we shall lose, by our supineness in the cabinet, the laurels we have gained by our bravery in the field.

These, and other circumstances of equal importance, will give additional weight to the consideration of establishing a just, prudent and efficient administration of affairs, such as will tend to procure you these great and signal advantages. The business comes home to every man's bosom, and should engage his most serious attention; for, next to your duty to your God, that to your country should claim a devoted homage.

The progress of the arts and sciences,---of legislation and politics,---the improvement of the country in cultivation,---the establishment of manufactures,---the increase of population,---the extension of your trade, and the settlement of a just and equal taxation, depend upon the sage and public spirited efforts of the members who compose your legislature. Their conduct will now probably fix the foundation, on which your future happiness and glory will be reared.

Various methods will probably be employed to blind your judgments, misguide your passions, and detach you from the true interests of your country; but consult your consciences, and chuse your Representatives, as you would your religion, after the most mature and honest deliberation.

Begin, by searching in the city, and in your respective counties, for proper characters. Canvas the merits of the different candidates, and let your choice be fixed on those, whose talents denote their designation, whose interests are blended with your own;---patriots,---men of integrity and ability,---friends to our glorious revolution.

Let them have sense to discover the paths of rectitude, and independency of spirit to walk therein;---let their estates be such, as to set them above the reach of temptation or corruption, and by interesting them deeply in the public events, constitute them the best guardians of the public concerns.

Let their education be such as to give them generous, dignified sentiments, such as the Legislators of a rising empire should possess;---so that they may discharge their important duties with reputation to themselves, and advantage to you;---by directing their thoughts and actions solely to your prosperity and welfare, without a single endeavour at making the cause of their country subservient to their particular interests, or a single wish of undertaking the toils of office, for the emoluments that may arise therefrom.

Let your representatives be men of business, I mean men of active minds, inquisitive, fruitful in resource, jealous of the public good, watchful over the views of particular parties or ruling juntoes,---*ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat*,---and who will personally examine into the state of public business, and not from an indolence of character depend upon the representations of others.

If not natives of the State, let them at least be residents during the war; not spendthrifts, but rather men of thriving fortunes; for it may be relied on, that those who govern well their private concerns, will be the best managers of the public affairs; and those who practise frugality in their own houshold, will possess a spirit of political œconomy in the disposition of the public treasury.

To a full insight into matters of a domestic nature, may be added a competent knowledge of foreign affairs, which will be oftentimes necessary for the discharge of many political duties, and the determination of many important political discussions.

The maritime powers of Europe, under proper arrangements, will be desirous of forming commercial treaties and connections with you; endeavour therefore to engage in your councils, men versed in a general knowledge of the trade of the state, and of its interests, as relative to those of other commercial powers, and who will take advantage of every circumstance that nature has given, or art can procure, to the improvement thereof.

On the other hand, let not your choice fall on men of illiberal minds, who make a merit of their unwearied zeal in persecuting those who differ from them in opinion, and dignify their conduct with the name of patriotism; *Hi nigri sunt, hos tu Americane caveto!* Beware of such men---they have "the voice of Jacob," but "the hands of Esau."

Distrust men of violent party spirit; for as Solomon wisely adjudged that she, who would divide the child, could not be its mother, so he, that would wish to split the State into factions, can never be the friend or father of his country.

Beware of those who have been in office, and have weakly or wickedly employed their power, who have abused your confidence, and whose conduct will not bear a scrutiny; beware likewise of those who have enriched themselves by their public employments, have fattened on the spoils of their country, and being terrified at the idea of being called to account, wish to become members of the Legislature, in order to screen their criminal conduct from the piercing eye of public examination.

Let those who adopt measures that are opposed to the extension and improvement of commerce, on which the riches and political importance of this country so materially depend---let those who have subverted the spirit of the constitution, who have encroached on the rights of private property and private franchise, by depriving a chartered company of its privileges, and inflicting a punishment where no delinquency was proved, and censuring where every approbation was due---I say, let such men meet with the most determined opposition on your parts.

Let those who dare to attack the sacred rights of election and representation, and wish to exclude from those invaluable privileges a most important class of the community, the mechanics and manufacturers, because they were unfavourable to such views as tend to raise the leaders of a party to places of trust and profit, but at the same time precipitate the country in ruin and distress---let such men be exposed to the severest effects of your resentment and displeasure. And let not the advocates of a paper currency, which, from the present state of public credit, is not competent to discharge the duties of a circulating medium, and which involves the trading part of the community and the mechanics in the greatest confusion and distress, meet with your suffrages.

On these and such like characters,---virtuous citizens,---fix your indignation and contempt, and in opposition to every art that may be practised to seduce you from your duty and interest, never let them be called to the first honor in this free country---the honor of serving you. Thank God! we are not destitute of honest men.---Our country is not in the deplorable situation of Sodom or Gomorrah, that might have escaped the divine vengeance, if five righteous men had been found there.

With regard to members of Council,---let them be taken from that class of beings, "on whom the author of nature has graciously bestowed a more liberal portion of the ætherial spirit, than is usually given to the sons of men." Let them be men of virtue, judgment, experience, and knowledge, acquainted with your constitution, your laws, customs, and manners, and who will make your welfare, and the security of your privileges, the unerring guide of their conduct. The majesty of the people is more peculiarly represented in them---their education should be therefore liberal, and their manners engaging; and if their fortunes are easy, it will enable them to serve the public with small salaries, and thereby conduce to lighten the burthen of the citizens, without eclipsing the lustre of the magistracy.

These are the fundamental points that you are to consider; these are the qualities and qualifications, which (as near as the depravity of human nature will admit) should form the ground-work of your choice. The prejudices of party may misguide; the voice of clamorous faction may mislead; but here, as on a rock, you may fix yourselves. These rules are consonant to the moral fitness of things; under their influence you will become a great, a powerful, and a happy people.

Still further to secure you in the possession of these inestimable blessings, let me advise you, with a watchful eye, and the stubborn virtue of a free people, to guard your liberty.

The original stock that furnished this goodly plant is now decaying or decayed in all the eastern world; but the tender slip, taken from the parent tree, flourishes in this western hemisphere; let your vigilance serve, as a cherubim with a flaming sword, to protect every avenue through which it may be attacked. May worse than death, may eternal infamy pursue the wretch, that, with sacrilegious hand, attempts to lop off one of the branches. It is planted in a luxuriant soil, you have besides watered it with your blood, and, with a little care and culture, it will shoot up with such redoubled strength, that "the hills will be covered "with the shadow of it, and its boughs be like unto the goodly "cedar;" and may you and your posterity repose securely under its friendly and hospitable shade, is the sincere and fervent wish of

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

To the FREEMEN *of the City and County of Philadelphia,*

THAT a General Election is to be held for the City and County aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 10th of October next, at the State-House, in the City of Philadelphia, where the Freemen of the district of Southwark and of the Townships of the Northern-Liberties, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Blockley and Kingsessing, are also to hold their Elections. The Freemen of the townships of Germantown, Roxborough and Bristol, are to hold their Elections at the Union School-House in Germantown, and the Freemen of the other Townships in said County, are to hold their Elections at the House of John Barnesley, in Bustletown, in the township of Lower Dublin: The Judges, Inspectors, &c. for the present Year, to be chosen according to the Directions of the late Act to regulate the General Elections; and the Returns to be made as usual. The Election to be opened between the Hours of 10 o'Clock in the Morning and one in the Afternoon; at which place the Electors of the City and County are to choose,

Two Persons for Sheriffs;
Two for Coroners;
Two Commissioners for the County;
Five Representatives for the City; and
Five Representatives for the County in General Assembly;
Two Commissioners for the Streets, and
Two Wardens.

And Constables of the City and County are required to hold their Elections in their respective Wards and Townships, on Saturday, the Seventh Day of October next, to elect Township and Ward Assessors and Inspectors, to attend at the said General Election at the State-House aforesaid.

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Salem county, state of New-Jersey, Oct. 2, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Owners and Possessors of the Meadow lying in the township of Elsenborough, and county of Salem, near the mouth of Salem creek, that application will be made to the Legislature, at their next sitting, for a law to enable them to keep their banks, dams, and other water works in good and sufficient repair. §

This Day is Published, Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the NEW BOOK STORE in Second-street, second Door above Chesnut-street---A new EDITION of

1. THE art of preserving health: a poem, By John Armstrong, M. D. Price 2s.

2. Considerations on the order of Cincinnatus: to which are added several original papers relative to that institution: translated from the French of the count de Mirabeau, 2s6.

3. Elements of mathematics: comprehending geometry, conic sections, mensuration and spherics: illustrated with 30 copper-plates: for the use of schools, by John West, of the university of St. Andrew, 15s.

Of Thomas Dobson, also, may be had,

Ferguson's astromomy explained upon sir Isaac Newton's principles; Ferguson's easy introduction to astronomy, for young gentlemen and ladies; Simson's elements of Euclid, with Euclid's data and elements of plain and spherical trigonometry; Cunn's Euclid; Douglas's Euclid; Simson's elements of conic sections; Hamilton Moore's practical navigator; Nicholson's navigation; Gibson's surveying; Ward's posthumous works; Martin's philosophical grammar.

Thomson's, universal calculation, or merchant's, tradesman's and family's assistant, in 280 tables; shewing the value of any number of articles from 1 to 10,000, and from one farthing to thirty shillings.

Thomson's tables of interest at 3, 4, 4½ and 5 per cent.

Hamilton's introduction to merchandize, containing arithmetic, algebra, book-keeping, &c. 2 vols. Perry's man of business, and gentleman's assistant, containing arithmetic, book-keeping, &c. Arithmetic, by Bonnycastle, Dilworth, Scott, Gordon, Hutton, Wilson, Gadesby, Mair, &c. Also, school bibles, family bibles of different sizes, new testaments, printed in Philadelphia, on a fine paper, as cheap as those imported, spelling books, primers, Davidies by Ellwood, English grammar by Ash, Buchanan, Lowth, &c. psalters, Watt's psalms and hymns either separately or together, Fisher's young mans's companion, a variety of books of devotion and entertainment, wrapping paper large and small, writing paper various kinds, drawing paper, parchment, blank books of various sizes, ledgers, day books, journals, quills, ink powder, ink stands various kinds, sealing wax, wafers by the box, ounce or pound, pocket books, &c. &c. &c.

Wholesale and Retail. c t f.

Norris-Town, Montgomery County, September 28, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 7th day of October next, at 10 o' clock in the forenoon, on the premises, five sevenths of a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Springfield township and county aforesaid, containing 174 acres of land, more or less; there is on said plantation, a large stone dwelling-house, a good stone barn and about 12 acres of excellent meadow, a good proportion of woodland, the remainder good arable land, bounded on the south-west side by Whitemarsh Church road, on the north-west by land of Christian Dormet, and the north-east side by land of George Emlen and others, together with the cattle, implements of husbandry, houshold and kitchen furniture, wheat in the sheaff, hay by the ton, Indian corn and buck-wheat in the ground. Taken in execution as the property of Andrew Redheffer, and to be sold, by

¶ ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

CAME to the subscriber's, living in Richland township, Bucks county, on the 26th day of April, a ROAN MARE COLT, with a large star and four white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ EDWARD FOULKE.

SIX-PENCE Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber yesterday morning, an apprentice lad, named Thomas Russell; he is about 5 feet 7 inches high, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away a linen shirt and tow trowsers, a broad brim hat and fustian coat. Any person that will bring him home, or secure him in the work-house, in Philadelphia, shall be entitled to the above reward.

† JUSTUS RUBENKAM.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring the said apprentice at their peril. Doylestown, Sept. 26, 1786.

AS the meetings already advertised (convening the freemen of the county of Montgomery, to form a ticket for representatives, &c. at the ensuing election) have been injudiciously fixed, being all in the week the county courts are held, and two of them on the same day, it is therefore thought adviseable to appoint a further meeting, to be held at the house of Hannah Thomson, in Norriton, on Thursday, the 5th day of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place it is expected a large number of the freemen of said county will attend, for the above purpose.

CAME to the subscriber, living in Abington, near Jenkintown, on the 15th day of September, a brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, trots and canters. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

Sept. 16, 1786. ¶ JOHN GOODWIN.

BOSTON, September 25.

An Account of the Insurrection in the State of New-Hampshire.——Written by a gentleman who happened to be present.

IN the beginning of the year 1785, the complaints of the unhappy people, who had contracted debt during the time of the too great plenty of money, induced the legislature to pass an act, making every species of property a tender, at an apprized value. It was soon, however, found from experience, thatthis answered no other purpose, but to prevent a demand on the part of the creditors, and a neglect on the part of the debtors, to discharge their just debts. The scarcity of money still remained a complaint; for as far as goods and real property were substituted as a medium in commerce, so far specie, of course, ceased to circulate; and credit being thus injured, the money-holders turned their keys on that cash, which might otherwise have been loaned to the needy.

In August a convention of committees from about thirty towns assembled and agreed upon, and preferred to the general court a long petition, setting forth their grievances on account of the scarcity of money, and praying for an emission of paper bills of credit, in which there is no single trace of an idea of redemption, or any one attempt to give the currency a foundation; but the whole seems predicated on a supposition that the general court by a mere act of legislation by *words* and *signs*, could *impress an intrinsic value on paper*; which is as fully absurd as it would be to suppose that the legislature had the power of Midas, and could from a single touch, turn stones and sticks into gold: their great object was, however, to have this paper a tender for all debts and taxes, and no plan is hinted, by which the people are to get this money out of the treasury; but it rather seems that they expected the general court to apportion it among the people at large.

The legislature formed a plan for the emission of twenty thousand pounds, to be let out at four per cent. and land security redeemable at a future period, carrying an interest at six per cent. and to be atender in taxes for the internal support of the state, and for fees and salaries of the officers of the government. This plan was sent as early as the fourteenth of September, to the several towns, to collect their minds upon the subject.

On the twentieth, at four of the clock in the afternoon, about four hundred men on horse back and on foot, entered the town of Exeter, where the general court were sitting; about fifty of them, or perhaps more, were armed with muskets, and the others with bludgeons; their principal leader appeared to be one Moses French, a farmer of Hampstead, aided by one Coffin, a major in the milita, and two or three others: they affected military parade, and had a drum: after they had halted a while, they sent a paper into the house of representatives, who were convened in the meeting house, demanding an answer to their former petition without delay; it was dated on *Exeter Plain*, and signed Moses French, moderator.

The house appointed a committee of three to be joined by a committee from the senate to take the matter into consideration. This vote the senate unanimously nonconcurred. Whereupon a conferrence took place in the meeting house, be veen the two branches of the legislature. The president (general Sullivan) being ex officio, a senator, opened the matter, by giving publicly, in the hearing of the people, and as many of the mob as chose to attend, the reasons on which the senate nonconcurred the vote of the house. He first considered the petition, and shewed with great strength of reasoning, and very coolly, the extreme folly, as well as the very great injustice of the prayer of their former petition. And also observed, that even if the measure was just and reasonable, the general court ought not to pay attention to it, merely from having the voice of thirty towns only, out of two hundred in favour of it. He concluded by saying, that if the voice of the whole state was for the measure, yet the legislature ought not to comply with it, while they were surrounded by an armed force. To do it would be to betray the rights of the people, which they had all solemnly engaged to support, and that no consideration of personal danger should ever compel him to so flagrant a violation of the constitutional rights of the people, who had placed him in the chair of government.

As soon as this speech was made the mob beat to arms, and surrounded the meeting house, where the president, the senate and the house remained; those of the mob who had muskets, were ordered to charge with balls, which command they instantly obeyed. The house proceeded to business as usual, without taking any manner of notice of the management at the doors. Centinels were placed at each door, with fixed bayonets, and the whole legislature were prisoners. After sun-set the president attempted to come out, but was prevented by a firm column. He reasoned very coolly with them on the impropriety and fatal tendency of their conduct, and assured them that the force of the state would support the government: which they took leave to deny with as much confidence as he asserted it. Thus all remained, till the evening was quite dark; the minds of the sober part of the people began to raise at the indignity; while the mob clamoured, some *paper money*, some an equal *distribution of property*, some *the annihilation of debts*, some *release of all taxes*, and all *clamoured against law and government*. A drum was now heared at a distance, and a number of men huzzaing *for government*. The mob appeared frighted, and some of them began to run; the president told them he would prevent bloodshed, and walked through them, and the general court followed.

On this the insurgents returned to another part of the town, and the legislature, who had, throughout the whole, acted with the most inimitable firmness and magnanimity, reassumed their business, and requested the president to call forth the power of the state to quell the rebellion. At eleven in the evening he issued his orders, and by sun-rise the next morning the militia were marching in, with military music. and other incidents to military movements. The major and brigadier generals of all the state, excepting one, whose great remoteness from the scene of action prevented him, assembled early in the morning, the gentlemen of the first rank and education, emulous to save a government for which they had done and suffered so much, appeared either on foot or horse in order, and enthusiasm, quite inexpressible by words appeared through the whole. About ten o'clock the president, attended by the general officers, followed by several companies, advanced towards the insurgents who were drawn up at a tavern, in the outer part of the town: there was no conflict; the mob fled, and nothing was to be done but to pick up the prisoners. A number fled, and made a stand at a bridge. General Cilly soon came up with them, rushed in and seized their leaders. One of whom ordered them to fire, but government appeared with such force that they dared not to obey. About forty of them were made prisoners and are now in gaol to be tried for high treason——the rest are fled to their lurking places, from whence they must be dragged to an ignominious death unless the clemency of government shall pity and save them. By this time there were more than 2000 men in arms, about three hundred of them were horse; all ready to make any risque to preserve legal government, and the *due execution* of the *laws*. The sentiment was constantly re-echoed, "How can we live without government, and shall we give ourselves up to a MOB?" If the legislature appeared magnanimous the day before *a free government, the peoples government*, shone with a splendor and glory that never was before equalled. Oh? Massachusetts! Oh! Massachusetts! Thou who wast the Chief in thy Country! the elder born, and the most lovely of the daughters of Columbia, how art thou fallen! thy Gold is truly become dim, and thy glory departed.

We hear from Portsmouth, that on Wednesday evening last an express arrived there from his excellency president Sullivan, then at Exeter, with orders for a troop of horse, a company of artillery, and the militia of Portsmouth and several other towns, to turn out, and march for Exeter, in order to disperse a body of insurgents who had assembled there from different parts of the country. Their numbers, according to report, amounted to five hundred; and their professed design was to oblige the general court, then sitting, to pass an act for the immediate emission of paper money.—The militia of Portsmouth. it is said, mustered very spiritedly, and it was hoped would soon put a stop to the outrages of the mob.

CHARLESTOWN (Massachusetts) Sept. 22.

[The following are handed to us as genuine copies.]

To the honourable Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and Court of Quarter Sessions, in the county of Hampshire, and to all the Justices of the Peace in said county.

THE petition of the body of people now convened in Northampton, in said county, for the purpose of consulting the common good of the people, according to constitution, to your honours humbly sheweth—That, upon the most serious consideration and examination, we find sundry laws, enacted by the legislature of this commonwealth, that are, in our opinion, inconsistent with the principles of the constitution; and that such laws being in force gives the good people just grounds to complain; and we consider ourselves to have a constitutional right to protest against all unconstitutional acts of the legislature—Therefore your honours will be so kind as to compare the grants of the legislature to the officers of the government, and the salaries that are established by law, with the principles of the constitution, and the present circumstances of the good people of this commonwealth, and also the great scarcity of money—and we have not the least doubt but that your honours, upon a serious consideration, will join in sentiment. Therefore, in as much as your honours have been introduced to places of honour and trust, which your honours now sustain by the good people of this county, and are so acquainted with our distresses—and as your honours would retain their highest affection and good will, and avoid their higheft resentment—we entreat your honours to forbear doing any business at this court, until the minds of the people can be obtained, and the resolves of the convention of this county can have an opportunity of having their grievances redressed by the general court. And your consent to the above petition will answer our minds, and ease in part our heavy burthens we now labour under. And, in duty bound, will ever be the prayer of the above petition.

Signed, John Thomson
in behalf of the body present, Asa Miller
Dated at Thomas Amsden
Northampton, Aug. 29th, 1786. Joel Billings
Simeon Vougham.

N. B. If your honours should consider the prayer of the within petition, and see cause to comply therewith, you will return an answer in writing, speedily.

ANSWER.

To captain John Thompson and others, a committee in behalf of a number of people now collected in Northampton.

THE Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, and General Sessions of the Peace, for the county of Hampshire, in consideration of the uneasiness and commotions in this county, and request of a number of them presented to the said Justices, have agreed to adjourn both the said courts without day, and not to do any business at this term.

Attest. ROBERT BRECK, Clerk.

Northampton, Aug. 29, 1786.

[The above negotiation, we are told, was carried on with great solemnity, and without any tumult.——It is to be observed, that "the body of the people" petitioned with arms in their hands.]

LITCHFIELD, *September* 19.

We learn from Great-Barrington, that on Tuesday se'nnight, a number of stubborn Jonathans, amounting, it is said, to about 1500, assembled in Battle array, with an avowed design of preventing the sitting of the court of common pleas, appointed to be then and there holden; which they effected, notwithstanding a considerable body of militia had been previously called out to protect the court, and disperse the disaffected; such, however, was the disparity of force, that no effort was made on the side of government to proceed in the execution of the duties annexed to their appointment, at the risque of their lives. The court met at a private house and adjourned fine die.—The rioters broke the gaols, and released such prisoners as were confined for debt.

PROVIDENCE, *September* 21.

The following copy of a letter was handed to us for publication:

SIR, *Mount Vernon, August* 19, 1786.

"I have received your letter of the 21st of July, together with the treatise on agriculture and practical husbandry. I consider your sending the latter to me as a mark of attention that merits my warmest thanks---I have not yet had time to peruse it, but promise myself much pleasure and satisfaction from it.

"It is a subject highly worthy the attention of every gentleman in this country, who has leisure, abilities, or opportunity to improve it. It is the only source from which we can draw any real or permanent advantage;---and, in my opinion, it must be a great (if not the sole) means of our attaining to that degree of respectability and importance which we ought to hold in the world. *I am SIR, your obedient humble servant,*

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Metcalf Bowler, Esq; Providence.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 4.

We hear that this day there will be Divine Service and Sermon in Christ Church, on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Corporation for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceased Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and that there will be a collection after Sermon for the benefit of the FUND.

The FRIENDS OF EQUAL LIBERTY, at a large and respectable Meeting in the Universal Baptist Church, on Saturday Evening last, agreed to vote for the following Gentlemen, as Representatives of the City of Philadelphia in General Assembly for the ensuing Year, viz.

ROBERT MORRIS,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
WILLIAM WILL,
JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

At a meeting of a very respectable number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia county, at the house of John Hart, at the three mile run, on Saturday last, it was agreed as the sense of the meeting, by a great majority, to run the following gentlemen for representatives of the county, in Assembly, to wit.

THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ISAAC GRAY,
ELIAS BOYS,
MANUEL EYRE,
JOHN NICE.

The Ship Ann, Capt. Reed, arrived here last Saturday from Cadiz. September 2d, in lat. 36. 30. lon. 45. 30. west, spoke the brig Three Sisters, Daniel Saunders, Master, 13 days from Salem, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, all well.

The General Court of the State of New-Hampshire met at Exeter on the 6th instant, when a committee was appointed to devise a plan for issuing paper money, who reported, "That the sum of fifty thousand pounds be emitted in bills of credit, to carry an interest of four per cent. per annum; that it be deposited in the treasury, and ten thousand pounds thereof appropriated to the discharge of specie orders on the treasury, and for defraying the expence of government;---that the money be received in all duties, impofts, excise, fines, forfeitures, and other money demands on government, but not to be a tender in any other case; and that the remaining forty thousand pounds loaned on landed security of double the amount of the sum loaned, to the inhabitants of that state, the mortgages to be payable in six years, in said money, or in silver or gold."---The court postponed the consideration of the report to the next session, and ordered, that every town in the state be served with a printed copy of it, in order that the plan may be assented to or rejected by the people, in legal town meeting, to be called for the purpose.

We are told, that on Monday, the 25th ult. a *communication* took place of the different officers and representatives of the respective lodges, under the government of the *grand* lodge of *Pennsylvania*, in order to consider the propriety of renouncing their submissions to the *masonic* power and authority of *Great-Britain*, and declaring themselves *independent* of any foreign jurisdiction: and it was resolved, that the grand lodge is and ought to be perfectly *free* and *independent*----of every foreign jurisdiction whatever.

This measure (observes a correspondent) is not without precedent to sanctify it in the annals of masonry. Such has been the conduct of other lodges similarly circumstanced with ourselves, and seems to arise from the providential order and disposition of human events. For, although masonry disowns any connection with *politics or faction*, and 'tis right it should be so; yet, considering a separation has taken place between the once united countries of *Britain* and *America*, it would be as improper and absurd that we should again yield an obedience to her wild extravagant claims of power, as that the lodges of this independent empire should be subordinate to jurisdictions from abroad. But notwithstanding our masonic dependance on Great-Britain is now no more, yet those fine-spun cords of love and affection, by which the fraternity are drawn together, will no doubt ever induce them---as a *band of brothers* cemented by the dearest ties---to cultivate the most sociable intercourses with each other. The means of this happy cultivation and improvement will probably be the frequent subject of our best and most serious disquisitions. We shall endeavour to hold forth every engaging allurement that the members of the British grand lodge may approach, and apply their elegant, wonder-working fingers to finish the beauties of so well ordered a *dome* in this *new* empire, and make this favourite land, what we really wish, the distinguished residence, the last best retreat of heaven-born masonry!

And while amid the scientific labours of the lodge, elevated schemes of mutual intercourse, of fraternal love will engage, and enrapture our minds: While holy and *ancient* mysteries warm the imagination with improvements kindred glow: While in the mournful investigation of a brother's wants, pleading pity melts our eye, and generous compassion swells the feeling bosom: While amid the chearful exertions of inoffensive mirth, of heart-enlarging, friendly communication, reflection enables us to look back on our proceedings with pleasure---and conscience, the gentle monitor of every mind, shall find nothing to dislike or disapprove---*then* let us embrace this opportunity to admire that *Hero-King*,* that illuminated *pole-star* of the *sublime* masonic system, whose fame as a Prince is beyond all applause, and whom we may justly boast as one of the first and most distinguished friends and lovers of the *royal art!* That ancient and honorable art, for whose promotion and dignity LODGES are opened in every quarter of the globe!

For it is with peculiar pleasure it may be asserted, that in whatever matters men may differ and disagree, yet they are unanimous in venerating an amiable institution, which annihilates all parties, conciliates all private opinions, and renders those who by their Almighty Father were made of *one blood*, to be also of one heart and one mind: BRETHREN bound firmly, bound together by that indissoluble tie, "the *love* of their God, and the love of their *kind*."

"*Father* of all, in every age,
In every clime ador'd;
By saint, by savage, and by sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!

To THEE whose temple is all space,
Whose altar, earth, sea, skies,
One chorus let all beings raise,
All nature's incense rise!"

Future and more copious discussions of this high and entertaining theme, may one day perhaps (concludes our correspondent) engage pens far more able than his. For the present to attempt its Eulogium would be "wasteful and superfluous excess;---would be, in the fine language of one of our sublimest bards,

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lilly;
To throw a perfume on the violet;
To smooth the ice; to add another hue
Into the rainbow; or with taper light
To seek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garnish."

* The King of Prussia, Founder of the *sublime* lodge of perfection in this city.

THE free and independent Electors of PHILADELPHIA County are desired to meet on FRIDAY, the Sixth of October next, in Germantown, at the House of WILLIAM LEBERE, to form a Ticket for the ensuing General Election. Sept. 25.

A PERSON, who can be well recommended, wishes to engage in a genteel family as House-keeper, either in town or country. Enquire of the Printers.

Receiver General's Office, September 21, 1786.

PURSUANT to further inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council, notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled, "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." the following one hundred and fifty-one city lots, part whereof are ſituate on both ſides of Market or High-ſtreet, between Twelfth-ſtreet from Delaware and Eighth-ſtreet from Schuylkill; and others on Arch, Cheſnut and Filbert-ſtreets, between the ſtreets aforeſaid, viz. No. 1994 to 2144 incluſive, being in the vicinity of the public ſquare, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the old Coffee-Houſe in this city, on Saturday, the 7th of October next; the ſale to begin preciſely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid day.

Conditions of Sale:

Gold or ſilver money, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, depreciation certificates, or other certificates of debts due by this ſtate, on which intereſt is receiveable at the treaſury of this commonwealth, will be received in payment.

The whole purchaſe money to be paid within ſixty days after the ſale: Plans of the above lots, to be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe aforeſaid.

Francis Johnſton, R. G.

Was Found in the Market-Houſe, on

Wedneſday, the 20th of September,

A plain Gold Ring.

The owner, on proving property, may have it again, by applying to the PRINTERS of this paper.

Juſt Imported in the Mercury, and to be Sold at the STORE of

Thomas & Drinker,

On the weſt ſide of *Front*, near *Arch-ſtreet*,

STRIPED duffils,
7-4, 8-4 and 9-4 ſtout roſe blankets,
Double milled drab broad cloths,
6-4 cloths of well aſſorted colours, from 6/6 per yd. and upward,
Blue and red ſtroudſ,
Coatings, naps and flannels, &c.

A L S O, A variety of other goods, among which are,

Sheet-iron in boxes,
Copper in ſheets and bottoms,
Mill ſaws, ſad irons,
Copper tea-kettles, braſs warming-pans,
Waggon-boxes, braſs and iron head ſhovels and tongs,
Cutlery, braſs furniture,
Pewter by the caſk or ſmaller quantity,
Sadlery, nails,
Felt, caſtor and beaveret hats, by the hogſhead or dozen. And
Five pipes of excellent Madeira wine of vintage 1782. 6w

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

ABSENTED themſelves from their maſter's houſe, on the evening of the 11th inſtant, two indented Iriſh ſervant GIRLS, ſaid to be ſiſters. The elder by the name of Honour Daley, is about 5 feet high, of a hardy complexion, and about 28 years old. The younger called Peggy Daley, is about 18 years old, hardly ſo tall as her ſiſter, and of a ruddy complexion. They had ſeveral changes of apparel, which they took away with them. They came over in the brigantine Aſia, Capt. Johnſon, who arrived here about fourteen months ago. Whoever ſecures them, ſo that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, or FOUR DOLLARS for either of them, and be allowed reaſonable charges.

All perſons are cautioned againſt harbouring or concealing them, as they would avoid the penalty of the law. Apply to

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1786.

RUN away, the nineteenth inſtant, from the ſubſcribers, *two Dutch Servants*, one named HENRY WAGGONER, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, raw-boned, walks very clumſey, marked with the ſmall-pox, but don't ſhew very much, lightiſh ſtrait hair, cut ſhort on the fore part of his head; had on, when he went away, a blue coatee coat, narrow red and white ſtriped waiſtcoat, olive corduroy breeches, ozenbrigs trowſers, round old felt hat, and a dark brown ſurtout coat, ſpeaks little Engliſh.

The other named JACOB ROZENCRANTS, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well made in the body, much marked with the ſmall-pox, thin face, large noſe, and brown ſkin; ſpeaks very little Engliſh, has worked with a baker ſince he came into this country, and pretends to know ſomething of the taylor's trade; had on and took with him, when he went away, a dark ſtriped linen coatee coat, and waiſtcoat of the ſame, old fuſtain breeches, patched before, a pair of boots, a pair of pumps, and an old round felt hat. They came with Capt. Clarkſon to this country 12 months ago, and went away together; it is expected they have gone to New-York. Whoever takes them up, and delivers them to their maſters in Philadelphia, ſhall have SEVEN DOLLARS Reward for each, paid by

WILLIAM CRAIG,
Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1786. HENRY REES.

N. B. It is expected Rozencrants has got money with him, which he has taken from his maſter.

September 7, 1786.

ALL perſons that ſtand indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM MILNOR, late of the Falls townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, deceaſed; either by bill, bond or book accompts, are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame before the firſt day of November next, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs. Likewiſe all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly proved, in order for ſettlement, to JONATHAN MILNOR, Executor.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſt-Nottingham, Cecil county, Maryland, on the night of the 19th inſtant, a dark bay MARE, about 14 hands high, natural trotter, well made, with a bright ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white, and ſome white hairs in her tail, branded with the letter H on her nigh buttock, about 14 or 15 years old, was taken off by one Brice M'Cenney, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a ſtout made fellow, about 40 years of age, had ſome grey hairs in his head, had on green clothes and red leggings, his hat bound round the edge, and a black ribbon for a band; but he will change his clothes, and is fond of liquor. Whoever ſecures him in any gaol, ſo as he can be brought to juſtice, and brings the mare to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Sept. 22, 1786. HENRY ASKIN.

To the ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING had the honor of holding the office of Sheriff this year paſt, which I have endeavoured to diſcharge according to the beſt of my abilities, and ſhall continue ſo to do (if continued therein) for which I humbly requeſt your Votes and Intereſt at the enſuing Election, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by

Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble ſervant,
Philadelphia, Sept. 12. 1786. JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To the ELECTORS *for the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a number of reſpectable citizens, I take the liberty to offer myſelf a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the city and county aforeſaid, at the expiration of the preſent Sheriff's time of office; and therefore reſpectfully beg leave to ſolicit your votes and intereſt in my favor in conjunction with the preſent Sheriff at the enſuing election, ſo as to be placed on the return with him, which favor ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
Philad. Sept. 13, 1786. ANDREW GEYER.

To the ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING heretofore been commiſſioned, by your choice, as Sheriff of the ſaid city and county, and being again deſirous to offer myſelf a candidate for the ſaid office, I requeſt you will be pleaſed to indulge me with your votes and intereſt to be placed on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the enſuing election; which favour will be thankfully acknowledged by,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
Philad. Sept. 9, 1786. WILLIAM WILL.

To the ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my fellow citizens to offer myſelf a candidate for the Office of Sheriff, your Votes and Intereſt in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the enſuing Election, ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by

Your obedient and very humble ſervant,
Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1786. JAMES ASH.

To the Free and Independent ELECTORS *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my thanks for former favors, and requeſt a continuance thereof at the enſuing election, for the Coroner's Office, which will lay an additional obligation on the public's friend and ſervant, JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my fellow-citizens to offer myſelf a candidate for the Office of Coroner, your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by your obedient and humble ſervant,

Philad. Sept. 26, 1786. ¶ THOMAS BRYAN.

September 20, 1786.

To the FREEMEN, ELECTORS of the County of CHESTER.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, and take this method to requeſt your votes and intereſt for ſaid office at the enſuing election, which favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by your friend, &c.

§ NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB.

Williſtown, September 7, 1786.

To the ELECTORS of the borough and county of Cheſter,

Eſteemed Gentlemen,

HAVING ſuffered greatly by the late war, lately parted with my farm, prepared to move into Philadelphia, but diſcouraged by dullneſs of trade, put out of buſineſs thereby; being greatly encouraged by a number of good men in ſaid county, do with humility ſolicit your votes and intereſt for the Sheriff's Office, at the enſuing general election: ſhould I be ſo fortunate as to obtain ſaid poſt, as a favour conferred upon me, it ſhall with the greateſt gratitude ever be remembered and acknowledged, by your friend and very humble ſervant,

‡ ISAAC THOMAS.

To the FREEMEN of the County of CHESTER, entitled to vote at the general Elections.

GENTLEMEN,

THE encouragement and kind offers of my Friends to give me their intereſt for the Sheriff's Office, induces me to ſolicit you for your votes and intereſt for that office at the next general Election; which favor ſhall be ever gratefully remembered by your ready and attentive friend to ſerve,

Middletown, Sept. 4, 1786. ¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES LYON, Mariner, formerly of the city of Philadelphia, but late of the town of Mount-Holly, in New-Jerſey, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts to

NATHANIEL FALCONER, Acting Executor.
Philad. Sept. 26, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN JACK, late of Weſt-Caln, deceaſed, forthwith to pay the ſame; and thoſe that have demands againſt ſaid eſtate to bring them in, properly atteſted, before the ſettlement of the eſtate, to be paid. by

Sept. 18, 1786. ¶ WILLIAM CLINGAN, Execut.

BROKE into the field of the ſubſcriber, in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, about three weeks ago, A brown MARE, near 15 hands high, a natural pacer, but trots ſome, both hind feet white, ſome ſmall white ſpots on her back, ſuppoſed to be 7 or 8 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

9th Month 20th, 1786. ¶ ISAAC WIGGINS.

FOR SALE,

The Ship Jamaica Packet,

NOW laying in the dock below the Old Ferry: ſhe will carry 1700 barrels of flour. For terms apply to

Jonathan, Rumford & Elijah Dawes,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet, where they have for ſale, SUGAR in hogſheads, tierces and barrels; alſo, French BURR MILL-STONES of various ſizes.

Philadelphia, September 22, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of John Eberth, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who may have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts by the firſt of November next, to ¶ ELIZABETH EBERTH, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A Neat two-ſtory Brick Houſe and Kitchen, almoſt new, with large and convenient cellars under the whole, ſituate in the borough of Lancaſter, on the north-eaſt corner of Queen and Vine-ſtreets: Together with a Brew-houſe and Malt-houſe adjoining the ſame in good order, with all implements and utenſils for carrying on the brewing buſineſs. This ſituation is peculiarly adapted for carrying on the buſineſs to the beſt advantage, as there are on the premiſes two never-failing ſtreams of water with a well at the door, which, with a horn-mill, ſupplies two pumps that throw water into the large copper boiler, which contains 25 barrels, and the mill grinds all the malt neceſſary for brewing. There are two excellent arched cellars on the premiſes, one under the kitchen to accommodate the dwelling-houſe, in which there is a never-failing ſupply of ſpring water, the other under part of the brew-houſe, through which another very fine ſtream of ſpring water continually runs. The whole accommodated with a full lot of ground fronting on Queen-ſtreet, with convenient ſtables, garden, &c. the brew-houſe may be entered immediately, the houſe ſubject to a leaſe until 6th April, 1789. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes. JOHN FRICK.

Lancaſter, Sept. 6, 1786. ¶

Footman & Shippen,

In Third-ſtreet, have for SALE,

An aſſortment of WOOLENS,

Suitable for the ſeaſon, conſiſting of

BLANKETS,
Bath coatings,
White flannels,
White and ſpotted ſwanſkins,
Embоſſed ſerges,
Drab plains,
Foreſt cloths,
Kerſeys,
Half thicks,
Coarſe broadcloths,
German ſtriped linſeys,
Blue and coloured linſeys,
Worſted hoſe,
Bed quilts,
Diaper coverlids,
Fearnoughts,
Worſted and hair pluſhes,
Supe fine cloths of the firſt quality,
Superfine caſſimers,
With a general aſſortment of dry goods uſually imported,
Elegant Perſian carpets,

A L S O,

Pewter aſſorted in caſks:
Hard ware and cutlery,
Nails; hats,
Long & ſhort pipes, frying pans,
Bar-iron,
Deer ſkins; beaver,

A N D,

Excellent bottled Porter by the Tierce.

September 4, 1786. † 6 w.

Doctor HILL's *American Balſam,*

IS to be ſold in Philadelphia, by Mr. William Poyntell, at his ſtore, the corner of Black Horſe alley, in Second-ſtreet, alſo by Mr. George Reinholt, in Market-ſtreet, the ſecond door above Fifth-ſtreet; by Mr. Steiner, at the German printing office, in Race-ſtreet; at Germantown, by Mr. Juſtus Fox; at Lancaſter, by Ludwick Lowman, Eſq; at New-York, by Hugh Gaine; and by the ſubſcriber, at her place in Blockley, price ſix ſhillings and ſix-pence a bottle, and by the dozen ſix ſhillings a bottle.

This Balſam is now upwards of 20 years ſo well known in America that it is a moſt effectual and infallible medicine for colds, coughs and aſthmas; it gives great relief in the moſt painful rheumatiſm, in cholics, gravel and conſumption; it is a moſt excellent cure in the whooping cough, and in moſt all the diſorders and ſickneſſes of children, and for many other diſeaſes, as may be ſeen in the printed directions in Engliſh and German on each bottle. In old diſeaſes of long ſtanding, it will be neceſſary to continue the uſe of this healing balſam for a reaſonable time, by more than one ſingle bottle, and then they may expect relief from this, as thouſands of people can teſtify who have tried other things without ſucceſs; there are indeed ſeveral balſams and preparations of medicine, which gives ſometimes preſent relief for a ſhort time in many diſorders, but ſoon after returns more furious than before, but this American balſam performed perfect and effectual cures; its fame is ſpread moſt every where, it is almoſt inconceivable to hear what ſurpriſing cures this balſam has performed with people who have tried and experienced its wonderful effects: Each bottle is ſealed up with the repreſentation of a certain plant in a heart, and if any balſam under this name ſhould be ſold in any other place not mentioned in my advertiſements, the public may be aſſured it is not Dr. Hill's balſam, but counterfeit, becauſe no other perſon is able to prepare the genuine balſam, for want of the principal ingredients of which Dr. Hill's American balſam is compoſed.

Since the former proprietors are deceaſed, both William Young, junior and ſenior, therefore the preſent is a ſiſter to William Young, jun. botaniſt. ¶ CHRISTIANA LEECH.

RUDOLPH HAINS, *Nurſeryman,*

HATH for ſale at his nurſery, between the Red Lion and Lancaſter road, 29 miles from Philadelphia, the greateſt variety of Fruit Trees, the grafts are all from the beſt trees that Europe and America hath produced; his early apples and pears are allowed by all (that have taſted them) to have a moſt delicious flavour, as well as his winter, ſpring and ſummer apples; his cyder apples alſo are of the very beſt kind that America or England have raiſed; ſaid Hains, in the firſt years of his practice, was prevailed upon by ſome of his friends to raiſe three or four ſorts of apple trees, which, although good fruit, they have turned out to be late in bearing and not very fruitful, he therefore acquaints his friends that he hath long ſince laid aſide all thoſe ſorts, and has furniſhed himſelf with the beſt of every kind that could be procured with money, and 40 years practice and experience.

N. B. As many people may come to buy young trees that live a great way from market, perhaps it might be more convenient for them to pay for ſaid trees with grain rather than money; if ſo, they may bring wheat, rye or indian corn, which will be taken in payment at the market price.

September 23, 1786. §

Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, Auguſt 30, 1786.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber about the 14th of June, a dark bay (or rather brown) HORSE, with a blaze in his face, and white feet, near 14 hands high, a natural trotter, about 9 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, and no ſhoes on. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, if ſtolen, ſo that the owner may have his horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall be entitled to SIX DOLLARS reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM DAVIS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.